

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Page 11, lines 18 to 25, replace the paragraph with the following amended paragraph.

An imaging situation for producing a 3D image of a specific subregion of the jawbone, such as a single tooth, is illustrated in Fig. 4b. The camera 55 disposed on the imaging unit 51 is now aligned so that the image detector 5 is exposed to the X-ray beam 54, and the image detector 4 is now in a neutral position. Accordingly, in the case of a camera having a sensor configuration as in Figs. 2a and 2b, either the image detector 4 or the image detector 5 will be oriented toward the X-ray emitter. For this purpose, the camera can either be unplugged and replugged or automatically rotated by a motorized adjustment mechanism.

Page 13, lines 10 to 17, replace the paragraph with the following amended paragraph.

With the eccentric mounting of the camera 255 illustrated in Fig. 5, a PAN image can be produced in an initial alignment of the camera 255 in which the image detector 4 lies within the X-ray fan beam 54.1. With this alignment of camera 255 it is also possible to produce a ceph image, as the X-ray fan beam 54.3 is directed past camera 255. A 3D image can be produced when camera 2 is in the position represented by the dashed lines, which is achieved by rotating it about the center of eccentricity 59. In doing so, the image detector 4 is positioned closer to the X-ray fan

beam 54.3 for the cephalometric image than the image detector 5. An adjustment means 70 is connected to camera 55 for movement of the camera relative to the fan beam 54.1, an adjustment means 71 is connected to the second image detector 5 for movement thereof within the camera, an adjustment means 72 is connected to move the X-ray emitter 52, an adjustment means 73 is connected to the primary diaphragm 57 for movement thereof relative to the fan beam 54, and a means 80 is connected to the camera 55 and the X-ray emitter 52 to create 3D images from several 2D images from different directions using cone beam technology with reconstruction algorithms.